

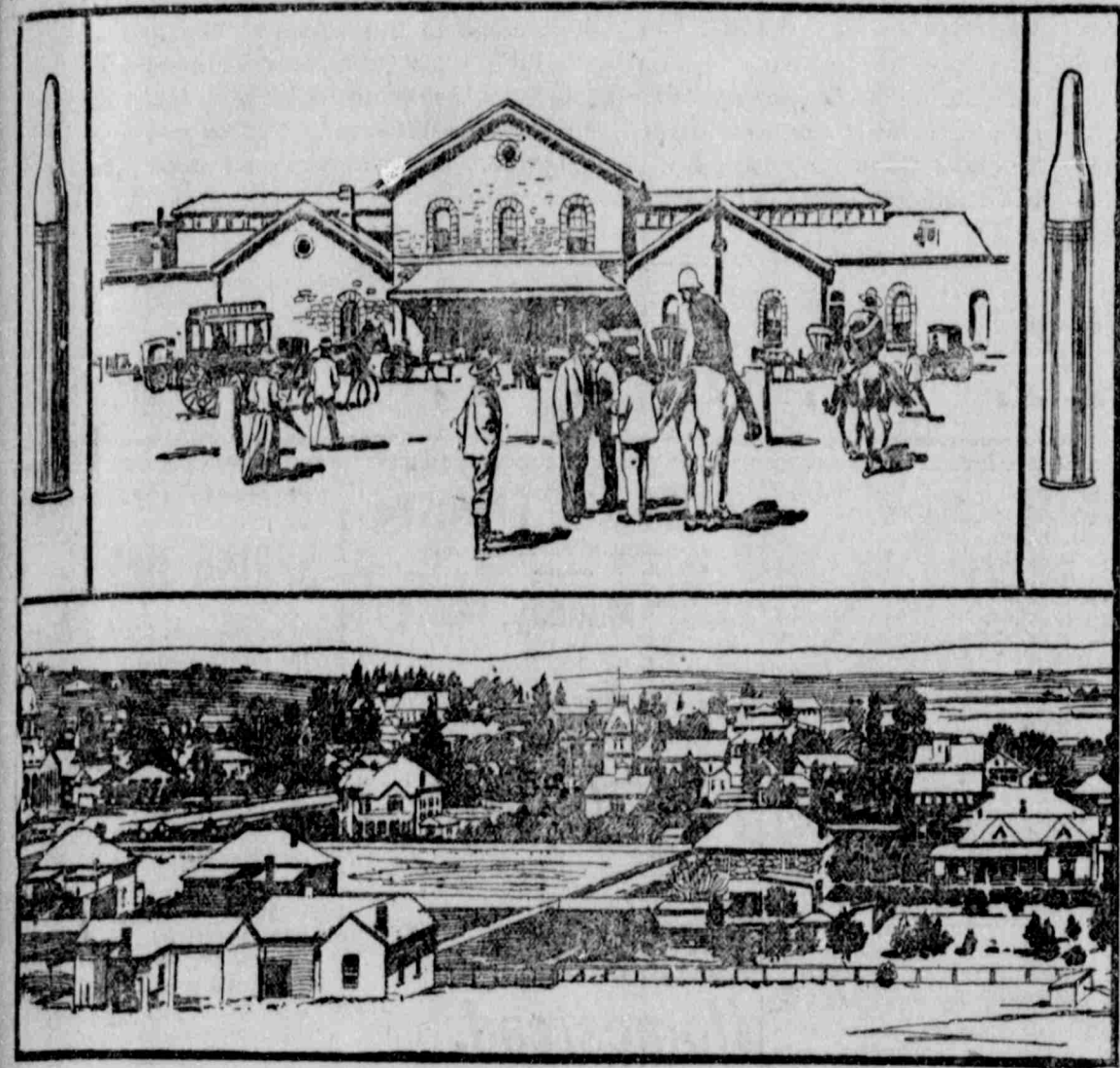
PRISONERS IN PRETORIA MOVED

Boers Place Them in Position Where
Roberts Must be Careful.

MOVING ON TO MAFERING.

Boer Losses 4,351—Webster Davis
Credited with 30,000 Kruger
and Joubert are Unpopular.

[Early Dispatches.]
New York, March 19.—A dispatch to
the Tribune from London says:
The British officers now in Pretoria
have been removed from the prison
where Winston Churchill left them, to
new quarters in the outskirts of the
town, under Daspoort Ridge. The
reasons for this change are not stated,
but it is evident that General Roberts'



RAILWAY STATION AT BLOEMFONTEIN AND GENERAL

VIEW OF THE TOWN.
may have to expose a large num-
ber of British prisoners to exceptional
danger when Pretoria is invested.

REGER AND JOUBERT UNPOP-
ULAR.

London, March 19.—The Naples cor-
respondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs
an interview he has had with Webster
Davis, United States assistant secre-
tary of the interior. According to this,
Mr. Davis said:

"When I left Pretoria, the Boers were
becoming desirous of peace. President
Krug and Gen. Joubert were becom-
ing exceedingly unpopular. I do not
believe the Boers will resist much longer."

The correspondent says Mr. Davis
intended to speak of the Boers, and to
mention that the general belief in
Naples is that he is bearing peace
terms and a request for American me-
diation.

BRITISH PUSHING NORTH.

London, March 19.—The war office
has the following dispatch from Field
Marshal Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein,
Sunday, March 18th:

"The guards brigade returned yes-
terday from Norval's Pont. Several
hundred men have laid down their arms to
Gen. Buller at Edenburg and elsewhere."

"The officer commanding at Belmont
reports that some deserters have come
in with a Maxim, a nine-pounder and
other guns. Another nine-pounder
has been brought into Colesburg."

"The cavalry brigade has gone to
Tlokoeng in order to reassure the
inhabitants of that district, and to dis-
tribute copies of the proclamation to
the people of the Free State. These
proclamations are being eagerly sought."

"Lord Methuen reached Warrenton
on March 18th. He was in time to pre-
vent the bridge from being completely
destroyed, and to secure the pontoon
cable of the Vaal."

"The English mail was dispatched
from here by rail yesterday, and to-
morrow the regular railway service
with Capetown will be reopened."

"Marking reports that all was well
on March 18th."

"A dispatch from Capetown says: 'The
mounted force from Kimberley, pro-
ceeding to the relief of Mafeking, has
arrived at Warrenton. As the force
nearly doubled on the march, the Boers
evacuated the town, blowing up the bridge.'

"It is reported that the rebels who
refused to accompany the Transvaalers
have been evacuated to Taunus and
Vryburg are preparing to trek into
Bamaland on the approach of the
British, but that Hottentot chiefs are
ready to bar their escape."

"Another dispatch from Capetown,
dated Sunday, March 18th, says: 'The
Mafeking relief column, Cois. Drum-
mond and Peardman commanding, had
sharp engagement at Fourteen
Mile. The British succeeded in
driving the Boers off. They had only
a few casualties.'

"A dispatch from Mafeking, dated
Sunday, March 18th, via Lourenco,
says: 'The garrison is hold-
ing its own. We have heard numerous
times that the siege will be raised
any day, but it is not the case. We
are supplemented by the occasional
arrival of cattle.'

"Our home-made gun erratically bom-
bards the Boer trenches. Horrible
stories are current that the Boers are
inflicting nameless tortures upon en-
cumbered runners. These may not be true,
but are tending to inflame native pas-
sion to such an extent that it may
be impossible to hold the natives in
check."

BOER LOSSES.

Pretoria, Friday, March 16.—The chief
of the intelligence department, Mol-
erat, announced the following losses
suffered by the Boers during the recent
fighting: Killed, 677; wounded,
1,100; sick, 1,100; and other dis-

abling causes, he asserts, bring the to-
tal to 4,351.

EUROPE WILL NOT INTERFERE.

New York, March 19.—Great Brit-
ain's declaration that she will not tol-
erate the intervention of any power ef-
fectually prevents Europe from at-
tempting to end the hostilities in pro-
gress in South Africa."

This statement was made last night
in Washington by a well informed dip-
lomate who has actually followed inter-
national events transpiring in the old
world.

"The European horizon," he continued,
"is remarkably clear for England. Had
intervention been contemplated, action
would have been taken when British
prestige had suffered such a severe blow
by the reverses of General Buller before
Ladysmith, of General Gatacre at
Stormberg, and General Methuen at the
Modder river. The fact that Russia did
not at that moment interfere shows
conclusively, I believe, the truthfulness
of the peace sentiments entertained by
the czar, which he endeavored to have
incorporated into international law by
the conference held at The Hague."

"I think it may be set down as ab-
solutely correct that Russia does not
propose to take advantage of Great
Britain's present preoccupation in
South Africa. It is true that the loan
just made to Persia will increase her
influence with that country. The loan,
however, is not due to the South Afri-
can war. Negotiations for its subscrip-
tion were begun before the war com-
menced. Great Britain knew of it, but
did not try to prevent Persia from ob-
taining the money from Russia. It is
untrue that Russia has been massing
troops on the frontier of Afghanistan.
These reports were probably put in cir-

north of that the freight steamship
would take on her eastward trip."

The Paulliac left this port on Feb-
ruary 5, under the command of Capt.
Gleucl. She was the pioneer of a new
freight service between New York
and Bordeaux and Havre in connection
with the regular passenger service of
the French line. Her crew numbers
forty-five men, all natives of France.
She carried no passengers.

The only time she was sighted, so
far as is known here, since leaving
port was when the Germania, of the
White Star line, exchanged signals
with her on February 11. She was then
450 miles southeast of Cape Race, a
position slightly north of the New
York and Havre route.

The Paulliac has a cargo valued at
\$3,000,000, including several cases of
machinery for the Paris Exposition.
There is also on board a shipment of
copper from Boston, valued at \$400,000.
Other items in her cargo include lard,
coffee, cotton and case goods.

While anxiety for the safety of the
Paulliac has been manifested in ship-
ping circles, for more than a month,
hope has by no means been abandoned
by the local agents of the line.
One theory on which these hopes are
based is that the Paulliac may have
met with a mishap to her machinery
and drifted out of the track of trans-
atlantic travel. During recent trips
of the French liners between New York
and Havre the commanders have been
instructed to keep a special lookout for
the missing freighter.

Expelled Typographical Union.

Chicago, March 18.—Typographical
union No. 16, composed of the printers
of Chicago, was thrown out of the Fed-
eration of Labor today. By a large



RAILWAY STATION AT BLOEMFONTEIN AND GENERAL

VIEW OF THE TOWN.
majority the motion carried which
unseated the thirteen delegates from
the union and expelled them until such
time as they are ready to "apologize."

By their action the leaders in the big
organization saved themselves from
being charged with violating the con-
stitution by holding political office. The
printers had come prepared to make the
charge, but were unseated before occa-
sion could be found to debate the ques-
tion. Notice was immediately served
upon the Federation that an appeal will
be taken to the American Federation of
Labor.

The Chicago Typographical union has
more than 1,800 members in good stand-
ing, and is regarded as one of the most
important unions in the city.

Hernandez Revolution Growing.

New York, March 19.—A dispatch to
the Herald from Port of Spain, Trin-
idad, says:

"It is reported that the Hernandez
revolution in Venezuela is progressing.
Gen. Hernandez, it is said, has effected
an important strategic movement by
crossing the Orinoco river and com-
pelling Gen. Landatawa with the gov-
ernment troops to retire. He is now,
according to reports, marching on Cua-
dad Bolivar."

Ruined All the Flour.

San Francisco, March 18.—The United
States transport Warren, recently re-
leased from quarantine, has begun to
discharge her stores. It is asserted
that the process of fumigating prac-
tically ruined all the flour on board,
which means a considerable loss to the
government.

The bodies of soldiers brought from
Manila, on the transport Duke of Fife
will be taken to the presidio military
reservation today.

NINE PERSONS INJURED.

Peculiar Accident Causes a Train to
Run Away.

New York, March 18.—Nine persons
were injured early this morning in an
accident to a Ninth avenue Elevated
railroad train near Reector street. Five
of the nine severely injured are in the
hospital, and one of them, David A.
Finley, is suffering from a fractured
skull. The others were sent to their
homes. The most seriously injured, be-
sides Finley, are:

Richard B. Barlow, of Yonkers, engi-
neer of the train, scalp wounds and
shock.

Thomas Shelvey, an engineer, internally
injured.

Alfred Alexander, salesman, internally
injured and taken to the hospital
unconscious.

James Manning, laborer, injured about
the head.

The train left South Ferry for Har-
lem and passed the Battery Place sta-
tion at its usual speed and was ap-
proaching the crossing station. The en-
gineer did not need coal for his en-
gine and so did not signal to the man
in charge of the coaling apparatus.

In an unexplained fashion, although
the coal man says that it was through
the vibration caused by the approach-
ing train, the coal chute dropped down
almost at the moment the train reached
the station. The chute struck the roof
of the cab and tore it off, at the same
time throwing down Engineer Barlow
and Fireman Hutchings to the floor of
the cab.

Barlow's hand was on the throttle at
the moment of the collision, and as he
fell his hand turned on pressure still
more, and the engine dashed ahead at
full speed up the track, stopping only
when it had reached Barclay street, be-
cause of the exhaustion of the steam.

Meanwhile the chute had broken the
roofs of the passenger cars, and the
dozen passengers in them were thrown
in every direction.

Children Burned to Death.

Alfred N. Y., March 18.—Two sons
of Eugene Ferrin, aged 5 and 3 years,
were burned to death in the Ferrin
farmhouse near here today. Mr. Fer-
rin rescued his wife and two of the chil-
dren, but was driven back by the flames
and badly burned in a vain attempt to
save the two that perished.

BIG STRIKE OF THE MACHINISTS

Union Men Reject the Ultimatum
Issued by Manufacturers.

MAY COME BY APRIL FIRST

National Strike Will Involve 70,000
Men—Plan of Procedure in
Calling Them Out.

[Early Dispatches.]

Chicago, March 18.—After the confer-
ence between representatives of the In-
ternational Association of Machinists
and the administrative council of the
National Metal Trades association en-
ded at 10:30 this morning, President
James O'Connell of the union declared
that strikes would be called immedi-
ately in all parts of the United States
and Canada. Such strikes would in-
volve 100,000 men, and cause to be
shut down for an indefinite time plants
having an aggregate capacity of mil-
lions of dollars. Chicago labor trou-
bles are responsible for the disagree-
ment which is expected to precipitate
the general machinists' strike.

Were it not for the fact that leaders
of the machinists' union refused to call
off the strikes that now exist in Chi-
cago, Columbus, O., and Patterson, N.
J., the manufacturers and leaders, it
is believed, would have come to an am-
icable agreement, and arbitration would
have been permanently established be-
tween the National Metal Trades asso-
ciation and the International Associa-
tion of Machinists.

The members of the executive board
of the machinists' union, however, re-
fused to call off the Chicago strike, as
they declared that if they did the Chi-
cago local would secede from the inter-
national association.

When the refusal of the machinists
to end the strike was presented to the
manufacturers they issued an ultima-
tum to the labor leaders, and on their
refusal to agree to its provisions, all
negotiations were broken off.

Before leaving the rooms in which
the joint conference was held, President
James O'Connell of the international
union declared that the union would
begin immediately to call strikes in all
parts of the country. The first of these
strikes will be called in Cleveland, O.
After all the large cities have been tied
up, strikes will be called in the machine
shops of all the railroads in the coun-
try.

Representatives of the following firms
were present at the conference: Erie
iron works, Erie, Pa.; Watson-Stillman
company, Indianapolis; Dunne-Gordon
company, Cincinnati; Gates iron works,
Chicago; American Tool and Machine
company, Boston; Watts-Campbell
company, Boston; Leland & Falkner,
Detroit; Gardiner-Grosvenor company,
Quincy, Ill.; Fred Wolfe company, Mil-
waukee; Wagner Electric Manufactur-
ing company, St. Louis; Frazer & Chal-
mers, Chicago and England; Lidger-
wood Manufacturing company, Brook-
lyn; pump trust, New Jersey.

After meeting in separate conferences
all the afternoon, the manufacturers'
representatives and the labor leaders
began a joint meeting at 8 p. m., at
which the manufacturers submitted to
the machinists a proposal for arbitra-
tion. They asked that all strikes and
lockouts be called off pending the ar-
bitration of the difficulties by a com-
mittee consisting of the presidents of
the two organizations and two mem-
bers from each association, whose de-
cision shall be accepted as final.

On the second proposition the two
associations were united. The labor
leaders refused to agree to the first
proposition, and submitted a demand
for immediate and separate arbitration
of the Chicago difficulties.

This the manufacturers refused to
ratify, and the conference broke up,
both sides making what amounted to a
formal declaration of war. The decla-
ration of the machinists took the form
of threats of an international strike
made by President O'Connell and Or-
ganizer Reed.

The manufacturers then presented
their side of the question in a set of
resolutions, in which they declared that
"the form of joint agreement this day
unanimously adopted by the adminis-
trative council of the National Metal
Trades Association and presented to
the executive officers of the Interna-
tional Association of Machinists is the
best and only proposition which the
National Metal Trades association has
to make, and that the committee again
presents the agreement of the execu-
tive committee to the International
Association of Machinists, and requests
them to accept the same by affixing
their official signatures and notify
them that this association is ready to
sign the agreement jointly with them."

In view of the failure of all efforts
for a settlement for a machinists' strike,
National President James O'Connell an-
nounced tonight that the last details of
plans for calling a national strike this
week of 70,000 union machinists were
being perfected. Mr. O'Connell has put
himself in communication during the
day with the local unions, of several
of the big cities east and west. He
declares that all is in readiness for a
general walkout before April 1st.

The union of the International Asso-
ciation of Machinists met today and in-
dorsed the action of the officers.

Dastardly Crime.

Cleveland, O., March 18.—An attempt
was made to wreck the Lake Shore fast
mail westbound, leaving here at 10
o'clock tonight. At Olmsted Falls,
twenty miles west of here, a rail had
been laid across the track. The en-
gineer saw the obstruction in time to
stop the train, and the locomotive was
halted. The front wheels
of the locomotive struck the rail, but
the engine remained on the track. The
engineer says he saw three men run
away from the spot where the obstruc-
tion had been placed.

Fatal Row in Idaho Saloon.

Rathdrum, Idaho, March 19.—At 2
o'clock Sunday morning a row occurred
in Coeur d'Alene in Pfeiffer's saloon in
which two colored soldiers, Hayes and
Hayden, were shot. Hayes was shot
through the lungs and will die. The
ball passed through the body and was
afterwards picked up on the floor of
the saloon. Hayden was shot in the
breast, the ball entering near the heart
and ranging upward. The bullet has
not yet been located. The wound is
serious. After being shot both neg-
roes walked down to the garrison,
about half a mile. The man who fired
the shots has not been located.

Denies the Engagement.

New York, March 19.—An intimate
friend of the Duke La Torre says that
the latter is engaged to Miss Sylvia
Green, daughter of Mrs. Green. The
duke is a son of Marshal Serrano, ex-
regent of Spain and ex-captain general
of Cuba, and is poor. He is now in
New York, and the gossip has con-
nected his name with that of a green-
sweeth young woman. Mrs. Green de-
clines the report of the engagement with
some remarks.

ECZEMA=SATANIC ITCH.



This most aggravating and tormenting of all skin diseases is caused by an acid condition
of the blood, and unless relieved through certain instrumentalities too much
of this acid poison reaches the skin and it becomes red and inflamed. The itching and burning are
almost unbearable, especially when overheated from any cause. The skin seems on fire, sleep or rest is
impossible, the desperate sufferer, regardless of consequences, scratches until strength is exhausted.
This burning, itching humor appears sometimes in little pustules, discharging a sticky fluid, which
forms crusts and scales. Again the skin is dry, hard and fissured, itches intensely, bleeds and scabs over.
This is a painful and stubborn form of the disease.
While Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum and many like troubles are spoken of as diseases of
the skin, they are really blood diseases, because

**THERE CAN BE NO EXTERNAL IRRITATION
WITHOUT AN INTERNAL CAUSE.**

If the blood is in a pure, healthy condition, no poisonous elements can reach the skin.
External applications of washes, lotions and salves sometimes mitigate the itching and soothe the
inflammation, but cannot reach the disease. Only S. S. S., the real blood medicine, can do this.

S. S. S., the only purely vegetable remedy known, is a safe and permanent cure for Eczema and all deep-seated blood
skin troubles. It goes direct to the seat of the disease, neutralizes the acids and cleanses the blood, re-forms and invigorates
all the organs, and thus clears the system of all impurities through the natural channels; the skin relieved, all inflammation
subsides, and all signs of the disease disappear.

Mrs. Lela M. Hoffman, of Cardington, Ohio, says she was afflicted with Scrofulous sores and Eczema
from birth. Her face at times became so badly swollen that she was not recognizable, and her limbs
and hands were very sore. She was treated by all the doctors in town without being benefited, and in
her researches for relief, was told by an old physician to take S. S. S. She followed his advice and was
promptly cured, and has never had a return of the disease. This was seventeen years ago. She sincerely
trusts that all who have been in her grave years ago but for S. S. S., and adds, "what it has done for me
it will do for others."

Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases, and write our physicians fully about your
case; they will cheerfully give any information or advice wanted. We make no charge for this. Address, Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

CONFERENCE OF REPUBLICS

Plan for American Governments to Hold
Convention.

All America is in Accord with the
United States, Notwithstanding
European Efforts.

New York, March 19.—The state de-
partment at Washington has been more
than gratified by the prompt and cor-
dial responses received from all the
neighboring American republics to the for-
mal suggestion recently made by the
United States looking to the assembly
of a congress of all the

independent governments on this
continent similar to the Pan-
American conference which met in
Washington in 1893. Sufficient time has
not elapsed for replies to Secretary
Hay's letter to come from the more
distant governments of South America,
but their representatives here give as-
surance which dispel any doubt as to
the unanimity of all republics between
the Atlantic and the Pacific as regards
the proposal to meet as soon as possible
with a view of broadening the scope and
extending the advantages of the agree-
ments reached ten years ago.

Within a week or two at the utmost
the last formal responses are expected
to reach Washington and in confident
anticipation of the great American
Republics, created by the last confer-
ence and now including in its member-
ship every one of the republics, is tak-
ing up the preliminary work of the
meeting, which will be held according
to present intentions, at the City of
Mexico, beginning in February or
March, 1901. The choice of Mexico was
due to the fact that all the countries
invited to participate have diplomatic
representatives at the City of Mexico,
and it is convenient of access to all
the chief objects of the coming meet-
ing is achieved frequent repetitions of
the conference at stated intervals will
be provided for, and all the republics
will eventually act as hosts for the in-
ternational conference. It was explained
that the date of the actual assembly of
the conference is deferred for nearly a
year in order that ample opportunity
may be given for consideration, and
preparation of the subjects to be pre-
sented for discussion, rather than have
the delegates hurriedly assembled and
confronted with immature propositions.

The administration expects results of
the highest value from the next meeting
on account of the exceedingly amiable
attitude manifested by all the republics
towards the United States at the pres-
ent time, in spite of the known attempts
of European powers to make capital out
of the results of the Spanish war, and
to create jealousy in the capitals of
South America on account of the expan-
sion policy, which, according to absurd
representations actually made to sev-
eral governments, might be expected to
lead naturally to forcible encroachments
by the United States on the South
American continent at no distant day.
This insidious campaign, which a year
ago seemed likely to have some effect
at least to the injury of American com-
merce, has now been practically aban-
doned in view of the discouragement in
the very countries where Europe ex-
pected it to have most success on ac-
count of the relations with Washington
which fifteen years ago were less cor-
dial than today.

Gen. Lockhart Dead.

Calcutta, March 19.—General Stephen
Alexander Lockhart, commander-in-
chief of the British forces in India,
died yesterday. He was born in 1841.

Broken-down Women

weary from pain and the torture of
over-taxed nerves, it is but natural that
you should be low-spirited and de-
jected. Worn-out by the care, the
worry and the long suffering from
weakness that have buffeted the best
efforts of your family doctor, it is no
wonder you have become discouraged,
and think there is nothing left for you
but suffering and misery. Do not give
up all hope, do not lose all courage.
Remember Dr. Miles' Nervine has
helped thousands of despondent wom-
en to regain their lost health and full
strength. It quickens the irritated
nerves, rests the weary brain and
drives worry and care away. It gives
rest to the failing appetite, invigorates
the digestion and adds new strength
and vigor to the whole system. Don't
forget the name.

DR. MILES' Nervine.

"Change of life left me a total
wreck and I suffered nervousness,
rheumatism, heart trouble and dropsy.
When I commenced taking Dr. Miles'
Nervine last December I was thought
to be in the last stages of nervous pro-
stration and was scarcely able to move
about the house. I began to improve
almost from the first dose, and in a few
days I was enjoying both health and
happiness. I had before in fifteen years
I am now able to walk ten or a dozen
blocks without feeling in the least fa-
tigated, and I sleep the day I first heard
of Dr. Miles' Nervine."

Mrs. Dr. Miles, Rock Rapids, Ia.
Sold at all druggists on a positive
guarantee. Write for free advice and
booklet to
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

"KEEP MONEY AT HOME"

By Insuring with the

HOME FIRE OF UTAH

HEBER J. GRANT & CO.,
General Agents.



IN THE SPRING

Our Weight
Is Your Way.

Bamberger Coal Co.

161 Main Street.

IN THE SPRING

a young man's fancy turns to thoughts
of Buckle's fine tailoring, when pleas-
ant days make his Winter clothing
seem shabby. Come in now and look
at the feast of fabrics in the very lat-
est creations of Fashion's loom, in all
the pretty and elegant patterns in
closets, serge and worsteds that we
have just received. Order your suit
or Spring top coat in time and you will
be glad.

Suits to Order, \$25.00.

Pants to Order, \$7.50.

TRY US.

BUCKLE & SON,

TAILORS AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS.

CALL ON US AT 235 S. MAIN ST.

Established 1871.

Here's A Nobby Suit For \$13.50

Of a light gray cheviot—very swell
pattern—Coat is round cut style—Vest
made in the popular double breasted
style—no collar—lined with the best qual-
ity of Italian cloth—sleeves lined with
striped Silene Canvas—trimmings and
tailoring just as you'll find in tailor made
suits at \$25.00. We say—and you'll say
the noblest suit you ever saw for the
money—
\$13.50.
So many others here too—if this one
doesn't strike your fancy—\$5.00 to \$28.00.

One Price J. P. GARDNER, 136-138 Main

ADVERTISERS Should Use the Semi-Weekly News

If they desire to reach the people of the Western
States and Territories in their homes.